THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reconstruction.

From the Tribune. Though we were confident from the first, we are very happy to be more fully assured that Mr. Stevens was mistaken in asserting that the reference to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction of his bill providing for the reorganization of the ten States not now represented in Congress was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the subject. On the contrary, we understand that the subject has already been taken up by that Committee, with a determination to perfect and report a bill that ought to be passed, and to pass it at this session if possible. And though but five weeks remain, with very much to be done, we earnestly hope that their efforts may be crowned with success. Better let two or three appropriation bills, or even the revision of our internal tax system, go over to he called session of the Forcieth Congress, than

fail to pass a reconstruction bill. As to the great leading features of that measure, we have repeatedly offered suggestions that have not been favorably received; and we may fairly presume that the Committee desire no more from this quarter. Yet the subject is of such transcendent, such imminent consequence, and the peril of misdealing with consequence, and the period misdening with it so very grave, that we must once more solicit their attention. Even if it were certain that our views would be disregarded, that would not discharge us from the responsibility of offering them.

The chief mistake made by Congress hitherto, in our judgment, is that it seems to contem-plate the people of the States lately in revolt as divided politically into barely two instead of the actual three classes, which are as fol-

1. Those who, though possibly coerced or frightened into yielding some aid to the Rebei-lion, were always at heart Unionists, and rejolced when the Confederacy was overthrown. 2. Those who, sincerely believing in slavery and State Sovereiguty, went heartily and promptly into the secession movement, and fought it out on that line until they were undeniably beaten; but now honestly and trankly say, "We appealed to the sword, and the issue is decided against us: we accept the result in good faith, with all its legitimate consequences; and will henceforth loyally maintain the Union and will beneficial loyary maintain the Chion as of paramount authority, and the rights of all its people as established by the triumphant Emancipation policy." 3. Those who—no matter what they may say or swear—are at heart just as much Rebels to-day as they ever were; and, being debarred from further open many hearthlings by defear

from further open, manly hostilities by defeat, keep up a cowardly, sneaking warfure, by way-laying and assassinating individual Unionists, especially blacks, besides burning negro schoolouses, and subjecting the unfortunate race to every form of abuse and outrage. These crimes, though seeming isolated and casual, are really prompted by the spirit of rebellion, and imperatively demand the sternest and promptest repression, in the interest alike of natural justice and national integrity. Can we be wrong in our conviction that the

can we be wrong in our conviction that the action of Congress hitherto has seemed to intra-the second of these classes, and estellated to drive its members back into the third? If those who were once Rebets, but are to-day as hearty Unionists as the best of us, are to be treated exactly like Semmes or Pollard, how are we to develop and diffuse a hearty Union sentiment among those who have at any time been Rebels? Does not such treatment tend to drive back into the Rebel fold thousands who might and should be henceforth pillars of Unionism? How shall Unionism be expected to grow and flourish at the South, if we repel accessions to its ranks atter this fashion ?

We beg all to understand-since there seems now to be no obvious temptation to misconceive --that there is no "sickly sentimentality," no "humanitarianism," no special tenderness to criminals, or repugnance to penal inflictions, in this view of the matter, but simply sound, hard sense. The distinction we insist on is real, palpable, and important. If we are ever to stop the murders and outrages to which loyal men are still subjected throughout portions of the South, we must have the aid therein of Unionists who were formerly Rebels. We can have it; it would be culpable not to have it. Then why not take such a course as promptly to secure it ? Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill of this session was about the first submitted from our side of the House which clearly recognized that there were thousands of good Unionists at the South who have been Robels. In this respect, it marked a signal advance in the Congressional apprehension of the subject. We think the posi-tions therein affirmed might be more happily developed and more accurately applied; but right principle is clearly recognized in his bill; and-whatever else the Joint Committee on Reconstruction may do-we trust, nay, we entreat, that this principle be embodied in their forthcoming measure. As to those school-district oracles who still talk as though military execution might be wisely decreed and extensively enforced against three or tour millions of people, argament would be wasted on them. Silence refutes them with adequate cogency and respect. But to those who can distinguish what is practicable from what is nakedly impossible, and who would not have an empire he waste, amid general poverty, insecurity, and suffering, while they prosecuted fanciful, illusory projects of vengeance, sug-gestions may be made with some hope of resulting advantage. To such, certainly, we need hardly urge the wisdom of embodying in the forthcoming measure of reconstruction all the kindly, reconciling provisions that are intended to be carried into effect. If, for instance, there are to be no further prosecutions for simple treason, let the bill so provide. If there are to be no more confiscations, or none but under certain aggravating circumstances, let that likewise be specified. And let all the required conditions of reconstruction be distinctly set forth; so that any State which shall in good faith comply with them shall thereupon be promptly restored to self-control and representation in Congress. We hope it may not be ound necessary to leave anything essential to ontingencies. Let us have a plan which execues itself, or which must at all events be execubd. -Do we seem to cavil and complain where the hick-upl-thin partisan finds everything lovely and's entranced with admiration? Let us closewith a citation from one of the greatest Americas (hough he was a South Carolinian), Hugh S. egale, who concluded his memorable speech in he Kouse against the Sub-Treasury scheme as ollovs:-

and will, it is expected, report some general mensure to the House within a few days, in measure to the House within a few days, in order, if possible, to scoure its passage during the present session. Otherwise the reference amounts to nothing, because with this ression, on the 4th of March, this joint committee, with the present Congress, expires, and all undivided legislative measures in either House must, with the new Congress, in order to be finished, be taken up de novo. "Old Thad" was of the opinion that the reference of the bill would be its death, but it means only the transfer of the subject to the new Congress. We think that was a wise proceeding, because

We think that was a wise proceeding, because the new Congress, elected upon the platform of the pending amendment, will know precisely what to do in this business of reconstruction, and because, during the four weeks and a half remaining of this Congress, the two Houses, to say nothing of the Tariff, the Gold bill, or the Bapkrupt bill, will have enough in the way of unlinished measures of a peremptory character to occupy all their time. Assuming, therefore, that nothing further will be done by this Con-gress for the excluded States, the question recurs, "What will be the programme of the new Congress?" Doubtless the first thing in order in the Senate will be the trial of President Johnson on an impeachment for certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" from the House. This trial, we expect, will be completed with the conviction and removal of President ohnson by or before the first of May. With his arraignment he will probably be

suspended, and, by a new law pussed for the purpose, General Grant may be appointed to supersede him during his suspension and after his removal for the remnant of his unexpired term. Otherwise, with the suspension or removal of Mr. Johnson, the President of the Senate, under the existing law, will take his place. As, then, with the new Congress a new President of the Senate will be elected, the choice will be made, in the absence of any new law on the subject, as a temporary election to the White House. In this view Senator Fessen-den, Trumbull, or Wade will probably be the

Meantime, while Congress is thus disposing the stumbling block now at the head of the Executive department, and providing a substitute in his place, the ratification of the pending amendment will have been consummated by three-fourths of the States constituting now the Government of the United States. Leaving out Nebraska and Colorado, the whole number of States entitled to a voice upon this amendment s twenty-six, of which number twenty is threefourths. Already the ratification has been made by Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode by Maine, New Hampsnire, Connected a, Maine Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illincis, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Névada, Tennessee, and West Virginia —seventeen States. We want only three more, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California can surely tur-nish those three within the next thirty days. The duty will then devolve upon Congress of proclaiming the amendment part and parcel of the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the inside and the outside States and the Territories.

With this proclamation by law it will become duty of the President, under such an enabling act as Congress may pass, on the basis of this amendment, to proceed to the recon-struction of the Rebel States: and a refusal in this matter to execute the law will of itself be a sufficient cause for impeachment. This is the right way for Southern reconstruction-it is building on a constitutional foundation that will stand, and it covers all the securities needed for the fature. The States and people represented in the Government are the Govern-ment; the exclusion of the second terms of their restoration. President Johnson, in recognizing them as

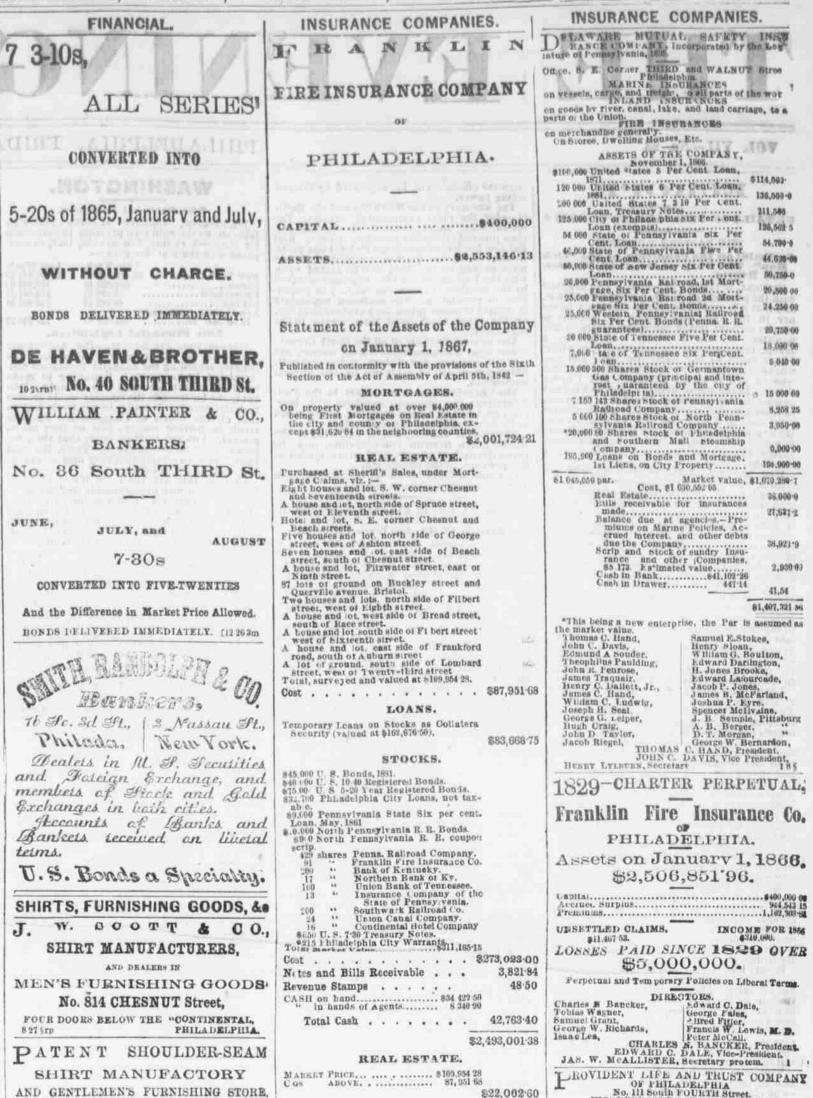
members lawfully restored by his own acts, and in defiance of Congress, clearly becomes a sub-ject for impeachment. With his removal, as the Constitution provides, and with General Grant in his place, the saving virtues of the amendment will be at once understood and accepted by all the outside States. The preposterous old notions of the Constitution and State rights, including the right to shoot niggers and Yankees, which they are now preaching and practising under the protection of President Johnson, would soon be changed to General Grant's political application of Lee's surrender. Impeachment, the amendment, and General Grant to execute it South, ought then to be, and we expect will be, the programme of the new Congress.

"girding its loins" for the impending frav, and all signs point to the fact that this time Turkey will find iow it may allies. The story of Arkadi stacks a sympathetic chord as did that of Mis-solonghi, and if once more the Tark shall be called to face in battle the forces of civilized Europe, let us hope it may be for the last time, and that it will end with quartering him some-where in Asia, where he came from and where he properly beiongs. Possibly, Napoleon may fear that his pet scheme of the great Exhibition may be spoiled or largely interfered with; pos-sibly he may attempt and succeed to postpone the outbreak till after its close, but possibly also he may become compelled to have the con-test localized to Turkish territory. But let the fames of general war the blood-red in the East, and no mar on earth can fell where they will not light for tresh prey. Whatever may be the other results, the end of Turkey seems near at hand.

The Dog on the Door-Steps. From the World.

There is in Philadelphia a very snug and most respectable private house, of which the proprietor is Mr. Peter Augustin, He, and his father before him, has always held a respectable social position, and followed a useful calling. Here, if a gentleman, or more than one, wishes to give a private dinner party, he can do it. Here bank directors and turnpike managers dine, and there is, or at least was supposed to be, over it all the shield of privacy which protects social intercourse. Last week a tew genilemen invited Mr. Buchanan, ouce President of the Udited States, to meet them at dinner in the most sociable and unceremonious sort of way, and he came, and doubless the dinner was a good one, and all the better because it was not distigured or interrupted by speeches or tossis or any-taing of the kind. It was strictly a private entertainment. But now-a-days, and espe-cially in the City of Brotherly Love, there is no scentrity it means don't chere is chally in the City of Brotherly Love, there is no security. If people don't choose to dine at the League, they are not allowed to dine in peace anywhere. On this evening, it seems, Mr. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, and editor of the *Press*, was in the city of his adoption. He was, that night, vagabond. He had been at the Union League and found it dual as who does up? dull-as who does not?-and was wander-ing down Walnut street, when he espied the lights in Mr. Augustin's dining-room. "Surely," thought he, "loyalty is banqueting here, and where loyalty is, there I must be welcome. It is too soon to go to bed." He crossed the way and rang the bell, and, when Mr. Augustin appeared, he boldly asked who were the company up stair: to which, it is said, the reply was given in courteous but emphatic the reply was given in control but emphatic terms that it was none of his but iness, and he turned away and sat, desperate and thirsty, ou the lower step and wept. *Canis utulat acude*. He tried the bell again, and this time with better success, for a subordinate negro answered it, and gave Mr. Forney the names of the company and possibly a copy of the bill of fare, and per haps some of the remnants of the feast; and armed with this, he rushed down the street to the Press office, displaced his literary editor, who was preparing a Sunday article on the family relations of the royal family of Prussia or Saxe-Gotha, and wrote the following "decent" editorial for the delectation of the ladies and gentle-men of Philadelphia. We have no other com-ment to make on it than this, that we do not believe there is another community which would tolerate such a social outrage or such a fellow. Philacelphia, Forney is a loval gentleman! "State dinner" to ex-President Buchanau, by his disciples, at Augustin's, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, must not go unrecorded. The tollowing persons composed the company James Buchanan, Edward Ingersoll, Richard Vaux, J. B. Baker (ex-Collector), Henry M. Phillips, Dr. Evans, of West Chester, George Sharswood, J. T. Montgomery, Dr. Biddle, Mr. Savage, Dr. McCrae. It would be hard to find a more complete re-presentative body. It was the creme de la creme

of the sympathizers. The exploit of Mr. Inger-soil at New York, where he insulted the Gov-ernment that protected him -the speeches of Mr. Vaux in ranting apology for the Rebel-lion-the steady affection of Dr. Evans for the "'ost cause"-are as well known as the obedient following of J. B.'s example by the other patrons of the feast. What a happy reunion it must have been! Nothing to interfere with the flow of congenial feeling; no discordant voice no loud interstion of patriotism



"I have sloke, what I have felt and thought-without reference to party. But I will say one word to those with blomi have generally acted on this floor. I have bard that some of them disapprove the measure, but re to posed to vote for it to oblige their friends. Sk, this strange and a great mis-take. A true friend tight to be a faithful coun-selor. Lot them remember the deep reproach which great post put in the mouth of one of his

"Hadst thou but shock to head, or made a pause, When I scake darkir what purposed. Or turned an eye of doubt pon my face ''' Kingtohn, Act IV, scene 3.

Whe Work Before the deconstruction Committee-The Right Vay to Do It. From the Herald.

"Old Thad Stevens" was set bick the other day in the House of Representatives by the commitment of his bill to reorganiz the Rebel States to the Joint Committee of the two Houses on Reconstruction. This Committee, thus charged with this important bill, will, as we learn, enter immediately upon the preparation of a proper bill of reorganization, in view of the rejection of the pending Constitutional ameniment by the unreconstructed Southern States,

Clouds Accumulating - Turkey The About to Fall to Pieces. From the Times.

"The Oriental question is reopened. It is of little importance who opened it; it is given to nobody to repress it." Thus the Siecle of Paris, of January 15, begins its editorial on this allabsorbing topic. Our French contemporary is probably right. The system of theocratic government, so indivisible from Ottoman rule, is an exotic in Europe, has never been acclimated, and no diplomatic juggling can much longer sustain and maintain it. It is not from any religious impulses that we speak so. It is the irresistible spirit of progress that pushes on events for the ultimate downtall of Turkey, and we only utter what every one with his eyes open, and capable of judging, must have seen and recognized for himself. While to the north, the west, and south of Turkey, all nations by a liberal adoption of the progressive spirit of the age, have been more or less advancing, and the development, intellectual, moral, material, and political, of the lowest strata of society been gradually upward, Turkey has remained stagmant in the pond of an absolute theocracy, with a form of government that may have been appropriate for the Tartars, Mongols, Arabs, or moors, ten or even six centuries ago, but to-day must appear repulsive to every civilized people It was this very fact, not opely avowed, but tacitly felt, which gave Philhellenism such universal spread during the years of the last Greek revolution, and promoted our own Henry Ciny to his eloquent appeal in favor of the Greeks; which inspired President Monroe to declare, in his annual message of 1823, that 'the dominion of the Turk is forever gone," and that "it is hoped that Greece will achieve her independence." It was this that then impelled Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans to volunteer in the Greek army of liberation, and that applauded the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown to the suffering Greeks by the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The independence of Greece, then, was the work of the joint assistance of all liberal minded na-tions. Selfish diplomacy, however, circum-scribed her limits, and millions of struggling Christians were heartlessly left to the rude dominion of the Turk, under the plea of preserving the balance of power by maintaining for Turkey in Europe a mere shadow of inde pendence.

Ever since, this Oriental question has disturbed the repose of Continental rulers from time to time. The so-called "questions" of the Danu-bian Principalities, of Bosnia, Servia, Montene-gro, of the neutrality of the Black Sea, of the ssession of the mouths of the Danube, even that of the possession or Christian protection of the holy places in Palestine, are but so many parts of the all-absorbing topic of the continued existence of Turkey in Europe in its present condition of stagnant and retrograde theoeracy. Some weeks ago, a prominent French diplome-tist was reported to have declared that it these troubles be not settled aix weeks thence, they will certainly outgrow diplomacy. And it seem from latest advices, by mail as well as by tele graph, that they have already done so. Tarkey is arming to a prodigious extent, considering the vapid and indolent character of her Mussulman population; little Greece is marshalling nearly all her available forces; Russia and Austria are concentrating troops upon every adjacent point their immediate use is likely be wanted; the Italians are in a paroxysm of ex-citement, and flock in hundreds and thousands to the aid of Crete and the Greeks, for whom opinion in France and England is becoming highly excited, and may push their unwilling Governments to some action. Thus we see nearly the whole of Europe

offensive loyalty; no reminder of the death of slavery; no vulgar allusion to the death of the Confederacy; above all, no "Lincoln hireling" in the shape of a Union soldier. If the O. P. F. was not happy, it was his own fault. Nothing could have been more agreeable to him, save only the presence of such dear friends as banished Slidell, Mason, Breckinridge, and Toombs. But who knows that the next banguet may not be given in their honor under classic roof of Wheatland? Andrew Johnson is doing his work so well that we should not be surprised it Mons, Augustin is compelled to the Academy of Music when these illustrious brethren next assemble to do honor to his illustrious predecessoriand himself.

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reets. G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Oo. Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street. W. W. Kuriz, firm of Kuriz & Howard, No. 25 S Third street. 13 Jy

HENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF FHILADELPHIA. INCORFORATED 1864-CHARTER PERPETUAL NO.224 WALSUI Successful the Exchange. In solition to MABINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures incm loss of damage by FIRE or iberia terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., ior indited periods, and permanently on buildings. by deposit of premium.

The company has been in active operation for more than SIX 1 Y YEARS, during which an losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

	DIMECTORS	
Y	John L. Hodge, h. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grani, Eopert W. Leasning, A. R. MeHenry,	
A.	D. C'ark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, JOHN WUCHERER, Presiden	Ľ.

SANCE WILCOX. Secretary.

SANCE WHICOX, Sectorary. 54 HERE INSUBANCE EXCLUSIVELY, --THE FENNSYLVANIA FIME INSURANCE COM-PARY-Incorporated 255-Charter Perpetual -No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. Whis Company invorably knows to the community This Company invorably knows to the community there were forge ; averably knows to the community primace by first on 1 ubile or Frivate Buildings, either can age by first on 1 ubile or Frivate Buildings, either permanently of for a limited time. Also on Furpiture, stucks of Goods, and Merchandles generally; ou liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a arge Surplus Fund. Invested in the most careful manner, which ersbins them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

	OTODA
Daniel Smith, Jr . Alexander Benson,	John Deverens. Thomas Smith.
Teauc Haglehurst, Thomas Robbins.	J. Gillingham Foll.
Daniel H	addook. Jr
DANI	LL SMITH. Ja., President

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